FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF: NO CIVILIAN PRESIDENT FOR SOME TIME

PY100125 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1304 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Aug (NA)--Army Chief of Staff Maj Gen Carlos Guillermo Suarez Mason stated that "once Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla's tenure has concluded there will be two more military presidents for a period of 3 years each and only then will there be a popularly elected president. This will be implemented through a system designed especially for this case."

The high-ranking military chief made this statement to the newspaper EL TIEMPO of Cordoba which published it and other remarks in today's edition. Suarez also stressed that "there is still a long time to go before a president will be elected" and that candidates have not even been mentioned because it is not yet the time for that.

Suarez remarked that the political proposal will be made known at the end of the year and that [words indistinct] "everything will be cleared up and everyone will know what attitude to assume." He denied that he had any personal ambition toward the presidency, asserting that "I will no longer be here in 6 years' time."

When he was asked "what are the essential concepts of the political proposal," he remarked that "all that has to be done is to wait for the end of the year and they will be made known."

The next question was: "What does 'give political meaning to the process' mean to you?" The general then indicated that "I do not occupy myself with politics because I do not understand them."

Suarez was then asked about "the outcome [descendencia] of the process and how it will be achieved." His answer to the reporter: "Who spoke about that?" As the EL TIEMPO reporter clarified that "President Videla" had done so "yesterday in San Juan," Suarez remarked that "President Videla and the commanders in chief are the persons who occupy themselves with those things. We deal in military matters and nothing more. But I assure you," Suarez added meaningfully, "that everything will be clear by the end of the year and everyone will know what attitude to adopt."

The next question was about the presumed existence of "generals and a corps commander who have asserted that they (?will not) support a democratic solution in the short term." The answer it drew from Suarez was the question: "Who told you that?" Without insisting, [words indistinct] the reporter instead asked whether Gen Roberto Viola would be president. To which Suarez replied that "not even General Viola will tell you that. There is still a long time to go before electing a president." The reporter remarked: "But something must have been discussed, there must be some candidate." But Suarez told him that "no, because it is not yet the time, there is still a long time to go." The reporter insisted: "After General Viola, or whoever is chosen, the president could be a civilian, even though he be proposed by the political forces and accepted by the military sectors?" To which Suarez answered, "I do not believe so because during the next two periods the president will be from the military."

The reporter asked: "Has this been decided?" Suarez asserted: "Yes, it has been decided." The general then admitted there "may be" civilian governors. When he was asked about what will happen at the municipal level, reminding him that it has been said that this was the starting point, although "in Alta Gracia, Cordoba Province, the mayor called a public consultation in order to elect his successor and I believe they asked for his resignation," Suarez remarked that "without doubt, the municipalities are a good sphere in which to exercise democracy and I believe a start will be made at that level."

After referring to the quantity of radical members in Cordoba, Suarez remarked that he was from the province of Buenos Aires. The reporter then asked him "if there were a lot of democrats there," and Suarez added: "And a lot of Peronists." "And speaking of Peronists," the reporter remarked, "when are they going to be allowed to elect a presidential candidate?" Suarez categorically answered: "For the time being, they are not."

When asked, "What would happen if someone proposed Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi [former 5th Infantry Brigade commander and San Juan Province governor and currently commander of the national gendarmerie], for example, as a presidential candidate, because he would make a good president?" [sentence as received] For an answer, Suarez in turn asked the reporter: "You mean, if he is proposed by the political forces?" The reporter answered: "Or a large political force." The general then said: "I do not know what would happen. In that case, and for the same reason I gave before, I do not understand politics."

The general persisted with his advice: "I believe it is better to wait until the end of the year when the proposal will become known." "You insist that you know nothing about politics, but you should already begin learning because the circumstances can lead you to...," the reporter asserted suggestively. But Suarez put an end to the dialog by saying, "No, because within 6 years' time I will not be here."

CHURCH DOCUMENT SUPPORTS WORKERS' RIGHT TO UNIONIZE

PY091403 Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 4 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Text] The Argentine Catholic Church has expressed its support for the workers' right "to give to their professional associations the structure and organization they may deem most appropriate," including the "option to choose between a plurality or unions or a single union, without private or official impositions." It states, however, that "union associations should not engage in party politics or make demands of a strictly political nature."

The church position was stated yesterday in a document prepared by the church's social pastoral team at the request of the Argentine Episcopate just as the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) is studying a proposal on associations of workers.

The document, which is signed by Msgr Italo di Stefano, president of the pastoral team, reiterates the church position on the issue by quoting papal encyclicals and pronouncements on the Argentine Episcopate. It states that this position reaffirms "the principles outlined in the collective pastoral issued by the episcopate on 28 April 1956 "which emphasized the significance true unionism has in promoting and channeling the workers' responsible participation."

After stating that the formation of union organizations "is a natural right of the human being," the church warns that the government "cannot restrict this right or impose detailed, limiting conditions for its exercise." It adds that "the state must recognize the existence of these assocations and must see that they comply with both their statutes and the laws of the country, just as any other association should."

It adds that "the workers have the right to give their professional associations the structure and organization they may deem most appropriate." It adds that "they must be allowed to freely determine the characteristics of their organizations, including the option between a plurality of unions or a single union, without private or official impositions." It states that "in every case, the state must guarantee the free functioning of internal democracy which would in turn guarantee the expression, representation and participation of the various trends of opinion."

The church also points out that "the goals and actions of union organizations, no matter what their level or scope, should not be strictly limited to making demands" since "their prime, immediate function is to safeguard the socioeconomic rights of both the workers and his family concerning security, culture, recreation health and social security, which should all be kept in line with modern needs."

It adds that union organizations must also contribute to achieving the common good by cooperating with both businessmen and their associations in concluding sound collective labor contracts, by monitoring compliance with these contracts and by preventing and seeking a peaceful solution to labor conflicts." [Quotation marks as published] The church also states that "union organizations should not engage in party politics or make demands of a strictly political nature, but this does not mean that they should not make pronouncements and take actions in relation to the socioeconomic policy."

The church regards the right to strike as legal, but "only as a last means of defense and taking into account those cases affecting public services and special needs." It finally states that "any form of union oppression against the workers: paternalism, caudillismo or excessive union discipline" must be avoided.

FRG ECONOMY MINISTER TO ARRIVE 24 AUGUST

PY091920 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] The FRG Economy Minister will visit this country from 24 to 28 August. Count Otto Lambsdorff will be accompanied by officials from his ministry and from the Fishery and Industry Ministries [as heard], as well as a group of FRG businessmen.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV MISSION--The Foreign Ministry has reported that a Yugoslav mission headed by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs, will visit the country from 12 to 14 August to hold discussions regarding the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries in Havana, Cuba. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 13 PY]

NEW MORTARS--Cordoba, 8 Aug (NA)--Two new mortars of 81 and 120 millimeters were exhibited this morning in the Rio Tercero military factory. The new mortars were designed and built by the Military Construction Administration (DFM). [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1333 GMT 8 Aug 79 PY]

CONSUMPTION INCREASE--The Economy Ministry has reported that during the first half of this year overall consumption in the country increased 11.8 percent. The report adds that the increase in consumption was the result of an increase in working hours, wage increases and more personal loans granted by the banking and finance systems. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 7 PY]

PADILLA PROMISES ARMED FORCES' SUPPORT FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

PY091455 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0250 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (TELAM-Special)--Gen David Padilla, former president of the government military junta and current commander in chief of the armed forces, has asserted that the new government headed by Dr Walter Guevara Arze will count on the total support and help of the armed forces. He has also indicated that one of the evils in the country is the lack of renewal of political leaders, and added that in his opinion the same officials have been leading Bolivian political life for almost 30 years.

General Padilla will continue as chief of the armed forces until the end of the year. He reiterated that during that time he will support the government of Guevara Arze. He stated that he is leaving his government with a reserve of $200 million in foreign currency, $50 million more than when he took over the government, but that in one of his first government measures, Guevara Arze will have to increase fuel prices, although Padilla suggested that it should be done gradually.

Asked about the new president's foreign policy, specifically regarding Argentina, General Padilla stated that the two will continue as cordial as before and expressed his profound gratitude for the support he has received from Argentina for a solution to the landlocked problem.

Guevara Confirms Padilla as Army Commander

PY100110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2245 GMT 9 79 PY

[Excerpt[La Paz, 9 Aug (TELAM-EFE-LATIN-DPA)--Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze today continued to hold intensive consultations and negotiations with various political groups represented in Congress to set up the ministerial team which will assist him during the 1-year administration he began yesterday as head of Quemado Palace.

The new chief of state, who was elected by Congress because none of the candidates obtained the required 50-percent majority in the recent 1 July election, today met with former President Gen David Padilla Arancibia to discuss the composition of the high military leadership. Authoritive sources reported today in La Paz that there will be no major changes in the military leadership, emphasized the support given by the armed forces to the new government through statement made by General Padilla.

President Guevara Arze asked General Padilla to continue as army commander in chief, and General Padilla accepted the offer noting that the interim president will have the armed forces' full support to consolidate the country's democratization process.

UDP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN GUEVARA GOVERNMENT

PY091038 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1652 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Guevara Arze, a lawyer of centrist leanings, today began the difficult task of forming the cabinet which will accompany him during his transition administration on the road toward the final Bolivian constitutionalization.

The first difficulty he met today in his attempt to form his planned national conciliation government was the refusal of the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] to participate in any way in the government. UDP sources said several of its members rejected a proposal by the president that they take charge of various ministries, thus complying with the official decision not to participate in this government.

A spokesman who referred to a document released today by the UDP National Political Commission and its 46-member group in the Congress added that the UDP will maintain its full independence, which does not signify indifference. The declaration of the front, signed by UDP presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo, confirmed that it will not participate in the provisional government and restated its revolutionary fidelity to the ideological and programmatic line of the front. The document explained that the independent conduct of the front was adopted with a view to the 1980 elections and to assuring that the people achieve power.

Guevara Arze concentrated his consultations in the political sector to which he belongs, the Authentic Revolutionary Movement alliance led by Victor Paz Estenssoro. The Alliance, however, has not taken a stand of full participation in the government, and several of its leaders have stated that they would maintain a critical attitude toward the administrative task of the new government.

COB Rejects Posts

PY100130 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Relay from Bolivian Labor Central Headquarters]

[Excerpt] As we have already reported, the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] received an offer from the new president, Walter Guevara Arze, to participate in his government at the ministerial level.

The COB leaders met urgently this afternoon and unanimously decided to reject the offer of participation in Guevara's government. The reason is simple. (Oscar Sanguinetti), COB secretary general, asserted that the organization is strictly adhering to the resolutions which were adopted during the (?last) national meeting of workers which was held [date indistinct] in La Paz. At that time the working class decided to maintain its class independence in relation to the political parties and the government. After this explanation, the COB thanked Guevara for the offer, but refused to participate in the government.

NAMES OF FUTURE CABINET MINISTER ANNOUNCED

PY100147 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0128 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Relay from Government House by (Daniel Alarcon Morales)]

[Text] We are expecting that within a few more minutes the first cabinet which will collaborate with Walter Guevara Arze will be installed. We can state that consultations are still going on at the personal level because this cabinet will be completely non-political.

We would like to inform Panamericana listeners in this national coverage that these are the names of the future ministers:

Foreign Affairs	(Gustavo Fernandez)
Interior	(Jaime Aranibar)
Defense	(Gen Ismael Saavedra)
Coordination and Planning	(Carlos Gutierrez)
Labor and Labor Development	(Mario Calderon)
Mines	(Carlos Miranda Pacheco)
Education	(Mario Bautista Mussic)
Industry and Commerce	(Jose Jimenez)
Energy	(Jorge O'Connor Derlarge)
Agriculture	(Carmelo Caballero)
Ministry Secretary	(Walter Guevara) Jr

Some names are still unavailable.

Nonpolitical Cabinet Installed

PY100308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0236 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[By Rene Villegas]

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Bolivian interim President Walter Guevara Arze tonight installed a nonpolitical cabinet after unsuccessful negotiations with the country's main political forces, which declined to support him.

The chief of state administered the oath of office to 12 of the 14 members of his cabinet. It has been reported that the two remaining cabinet members will arrive in the capital in the next few hours. In a brief impromptu speech, Guevara Arze expressed his desire to form a civilian political cabinet for his 1-year administration. He added that he also sought the greatest possible balance in his cabinet in the face of the electoral process which will have to culminate in the May 1980 general election. He noted that since his efforts were unsuccessful he formed a nonpolitical cabinet made up of new, young people. No representatives of the country's two main political forces--the leftist Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR)--are members of the cabinet, which consists of the following:

Minister of:

Foreign Affairs and Worship	Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra
Interior	Jaime Aranibar
Defense	Maj Gen Ismael Saavedra Sandoval (Air Force)
Planning and Coordination	Carlos Miranda
Finance	Guido Hinojosa
Education	Mariano Baptista Gumicio
Transport and Communications	Raul Anze Tapia
Labor	Mario Calderon Mendieta
Mining and Metallurgy	Hugo Zapata
Agricuture and Campesino Affairs	Carmelo Caballero Contreras
Energy and Hydrocarbons	Jorge O'Connor
Public Health	Dr Jorge Abularach

Still to be named are the minister of industry and commerce, the minister of urban development and housing and the secretary general of the presidency.

Writer Enrique Monroy was appointed secretary general for press and information of the presidency.

Guevara Speaks at Ceremony

FY100413 La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 0153 GMT 10 Aug 79 FY

[La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish joins La Paz Domestic Service in progress--speech by constitutional interim President Walter Guevara Arze at the swearing in of his cabinet at Government House in La Paz--live]

[Text] Messrs Outgoing Ministers, Messrs Incoming Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen: At this time of constitutionally swearing in the new cabinet, I would like to say a few words which are not only addressed to the ministers but also, above all, to the people of Bolivia.

My initial intention was that the cabinet be an exact and complete expression of the institutional change which the country is now experiencing. In other words, I wanted a civilian and political cabinet, a cabinet which would demonstrate that the country is in a position to experience the conditions which are normal in a democracy, conditions which presuppose, as I have said, a civilian cabinet of a political nature.

But it is obvious that a cabinet of this nature could not be nonpartisan, could not be faithful. It could not be so because, and without too many adjectives on my part, the fact is that we are entering a new electoral process.

A partisan government, or cabinet, could determine the results of that election, and this has been one of the serious evils of our country which was caused a lack of faith in democracy and has determined that there should be many governments, not neccessarily democratic.

Consequently, in order to organize a civilian and political cabinet which would be the exact and complete expression of the change which we are experiencing in the country, what was needed at a minimum was the participation of the largest fronts and parties, the presence of which could easily be determined through the results of the recent elections.

This was my initial desire, and I spent 48 hours negotiating their participation with the political leaders in order to achieve a civilian and political cabinet, but a balanced one, so that it would not be a cabinet which would favor one party or one front and harm others.

As I announced in congress, it is my intention to overcome the electoral problem by organizing an appropriate electoral branch. I had the hope that the political infighting in the cabinet I envisioned could be conducted in the council in such a way that it would not affect the elections and at the same time give the country the feeling that the elections would be impartial but that there would be a civilian cabinet with the proper support.

These negotiations had negative results. Consequently, the only alternative has been that of organizing a nonpolitical cabinet. Not a technical cabinet, but a responsible one, a cabinet which would not tip the elections in favor of anyone, a cabinet interested in governing the country, while the electoral branch administers the elections.

Having made this decision, I have sought, where possible, new faces, new blood, looking toward the future. And here, though to you they may appear to be surprising nominations, it is my hope that they will justify themselves by their actions, these new and young ministers. And as it has to be in a cabinet, they are people in whom I have absolute confidence. This is the general outline of how I organized the cabinet.

I will add, and you will have noted this, there are at least three ministries which have not been filled. It is not because it has been impossible to name them or that I have not made a decision. Yes, I have made a decision. I have not been able to contact them. At least two of them are traveling, and I do not want to announce their names without their knowledge. This is what has happened.

Finally, I will make an announcement here, just before the swearing in, which I believe must contribute toward institutional normalization: I have ratified General Padilla in his post of army commander in chief, and the appropriate ceremony will take place once we agree upon the time and place, as this has not been possible before now because the general is not feeling well.

In order to normalize and organize Government House, I will announce, tomorrow I believe, the name of the chief of the military household and the chief of the civilian household, a post which I find to be very necessary. I will also announce the name of two advisers, political and economic advisers to the presidency. I only give this information now for the press, as I do not want to release the names yet.

Having said this, I ask the incoming ministers to come forward in order to be sworn in.

SOCIALIST FALANGE LEADER GUTIERREZ RETIRES

PY260117 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 2 PY

[Text] The national chairman of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSE], Mario Gutierrez Gutierrez, has announced his definite retirement from the leadership of this party, which he has held for 20 years, ever since the death of Oscar Unzaga de la Vega, the party's founder. According to FSE leaders, Gutierrez has decided to retire from the FSE leadership for personal reasons and also "to give way to the party's new generations, which have been forged and educated in the heat of the falange's unwavering struggle."

BRIEFS

NATIONAL AUTOMOTIVE ENTERPRISE--The National Automotive Enterprise [ENAUTO] has been created. It will operate under the guidance of the Armed Forces National Development Corporation [COFADENA] and will be charged with the assembly of vehicles in Bolivia. COFADENS has been authorized to sign contracts with Ford and Renault. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY]

FOREIGN DEBT--The Bolivian Central Bank reported that the foreign debt as of 31 March 1979 was $1.8 billion and that the country's reserves in foreign currency were $109.9 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 79 pp 1, 16 PY]

SOVIET DONATION--The Soviet Union donated to the Bolivian Government yesterday 250,000 doses of polio vaccine during a ceremony held in the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

DEPUTY DESCRIBES SIMONSEN AS 'INCOMPETENT'

PY092034 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1515 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Aug (LATIN)--A government congressman has asked for the dismissal of Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen, considering him "incompetent" to solve the serious economic problems Brazil is facing.

Deputy Helio Campos, of the official National Renewal Alliance (ARENA), stated yesterday at a meeting in the Chamber of Deputies that "nobody can stand Minister Simonsen because he has already demonstrated that he is incompetent and that he will repeat the mistakes of the past 5 years."

Simonsen is considered the superminister in the country's economic area. He was appointed minister by President Figueireo after having been finance minister during the government of former President Ernesto Geisel.

According to Deputy Theodore Ferraco, who met with the president yesterday, President Figueiredo, on learning about Campos' remarks, stated that "if there were someone who had a solution to the economic problems in the country, I would want his name and I would name him to replace Minister Simonsen."

By request of President Figueiredo, the Social Communications Secretariat later explained that the presidential statement was intended to reaffirm the confidence of the president in his planning minister. It added that the statement by no means implied that the president intended to release Simonsen from his post. During the past few days that same secretariat was forced to deny journalistic rumors on the imminent replacement of ministers in the economic area.

Social Communications Minister Said Farhat yesterday denied rumors that the president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS), Shigeaki Ueki, would be dismissed. Ueki, former mines and energy minister, has been harshly criticized by official and opposition congressmen, who have asked for his dismissal because of his contradictory acts regarding the petroleum situation in the country.

Brazil is experiencing a difficult economic situation, attributed especially to the constant increase in petroleum prices on the international market. Brazil imports 85 percent of the petroleum consumed in the country, and it is predicted that the purchases of that product will increase to $7.5 billion in 1979.

President Figueiredo has promised a strong battle against inflation, but the measures adopted so far have had very little success. The cost of living has increased by more than 47 percent during the past 12 months. The president himself has admitted that inflation will reach approximately 50 percent in 1979, the highest rate recorded in the country since 1965.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE-VENEZUELAN AGREEMENT

PY091919 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Aug (AFP)--A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman admitted here today the possibility of an Argentine-Brazilian agreement in the nuclear field. Bernardo Pericas of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry commented on the agreement signed yesterday by the Argentine and Venezuelan governments in the nuclear field and pointed out that Argentina stated 2 years ago, through its energy commission, its interest in establishing a cooperation program with Brazil in this sector.

Pericas refused, however, to make comparisons between the Argentine-Venezuelan agreement and the one signed by Brazil and Venezuela to develop a common program in the field of atomic energy for peaceful use. The spokesman recalled that Argentina has also signed a nuclear cooperation agreement with Peru.

FOREIGN MINISTER SARAIVA GUERREIRO INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

PY100403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro suffered minor injuries in a car accident in Brasilia tonight. His car was hit by another which was coming from the opposite direction. It has been officially reported that the foreign minister suffered bruises on his face and body but he is in satisfactory condition.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE AGAIN

PY090248 Sao Paolo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portugese 8 Aug 79 p 27 PY

[Excerpts] After gradually returning to work since Monday, 21,000 construction workers for contracting companies of ACOMINAS [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills] yesterday again stopped construction work at the Ouro Branco project, thus resuming the strike they had held all last week. At the Sao Paulo steel factory of Sorocaba, 1,200 metal workers have decided to continue the strike which has stopped operations at the company's main unit since the day before yesterday. The strikers are trying to spread the movement to another unit of the company in the Sorocaba and another in Sao Paulo.

BRIEFS

MOTOR TESTING LABORATORY--The Industrial Technology Secretariat [STI] of the Industry and Commerce Ministry has authorized the Technical Center Foundation of Minas Gerais to set up a motor testing laboratory. This laboratory will grant licenses to companies to work on the conversion of gasoline-run motors to alcohol use in accordance with specifications established by the STI. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Jul 79 PY]

ITAMARATY MISSION TO AFRICA--Joad Clemente Baena Soares, Itamaraty's secretary general, is heading a delegation which is leaving for Africa today to tackle negotiations with the governments of Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portugese 1 Aug 79 p 3 PY]

VEHICLES EXPORTED TO ECUADOR--Ecuador has purchased 140 vehicles assembled by Ford in Brasil with a total value of $570,000. The first shipment of 60 vehicles was made from the port of Santos, aboard the SS Santa Mariana, bound for the port of Guayaquil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Aug 79 PY]

TRADE WITH INDIA--New Delhi, 3 Aug (AFP)--Mutual cooperation to develop trade between Brazil and India was agreed on today, following a 3-day meeting between a Brazilian trade delegation, headed by Sylvio Massa de Campes, chairman of the Brazilian Warehouses and Trade Corporation (STC). [Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 3 Aug 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES TIES WITH PRC

PY092054 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 19-25 Jul 79 pp 41, 42 PY

[Undated interview granted by Col Roberto Soto, under secretary of foreign affairs, to Lillian Calm in Santiago, Chile]

[Text] The news has spread through various wire services that statesmen from other nations are wondering worriedly what the significance is of Chile's opening the doors of the Antarctic to the PRC. Many official trips have already been made (both from Chile to China and from China to Chile) and Foreign Minister Cubillos himself visited Beijing and other cities last year. Economy Minister Roberto Kelly and Col Roberto Soto visited China in 1979. But what are the real aims of these trips? What does the friendship between these two countries consist of? Could it be emphatically said that Chile is opening the doors of the Antarctic to China?

Col Roberto Soto welcomed us in his office at the Foreign Ministry and in an hour of conversation we asked him about the real dimensions of this rapprochement between the two countries which many people believe are antagonists. This is the first question:

[Question] How can you explain Chile's affinity for a country with a Maoist ideology like China?

[Answer] We have been asked this question many times. Chile is a country which has been traditionally respectful of the self-determination of peoples. It is also a pragmatic country with regard to foreign policy. It is obvious that we cannot agree to being enclosed within our borders by dogmatism. This is illogical in today's world since the interdependence of a country with other nations of the international community is too great. Our government is by definition anticommunist, but it is rather, above all, anti-Russian and anti-Cuban imperialism. I explained this to Minister Huang Hua during a meeting.

[Question] What are the good relations between Chile and China based on?

[Answer] They are based on the same respect that China has for Chile, its policy of not interfering in Chile's internal affairs and in maintaining cordial relations which are being strengthened in the scientific and cultural areas. As long as this mutual respect is maintained it is possible to dialog and conclude very important trade agreements. China never tried to interfere and never broke relations with Chile despite the fact that it recognizes our perfectly clear position against communism. They have never made a political insinuation of any kind to us and we would never do it to them. This is in contrast to what has been done to us by the Soviet Union and Cuba, countries which have harassed us constantly. They have intervened before, they continue to intervene now from abroad, and they have tried to create problems. I would even say more. We would also never accept any country, even with ideologies close to ours, seeking to intervene in our internal affairs.

[Question] What have been the main economic achievements of the last trip to China?

[Answer] Two aspects should be considered: The government-to-government relations were discussed by Minister Kelly with the Chinese minister of economy and foreign trade, and with other organizations. Important economic contacts were also made by a group of private businessmen who went with us.

[Question] And in the political aspect?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the most important in the political aspect was the interview granted to me by Minister Huang Hua, considering that I am an under secretary and the Chinese are extremely strict with protocol. Thanks to the inquiries made by Ambassador Huidobro and the request I had made in Santiago to the Chinese ambassador, the interview was granted. I even requested in China that my wife be able to meet with Minister Huang Hua's wife, which for the Chinese is extremely unusual. I had great interest because she is a well-known person. She is a lawyer and an expert on law of the sea. She received my wife in Beijing.

[Question] Now, can you give us, with more perspective, some of the points discussed during your interview?

[Answer] We talked for an hour and a half. I carried a letter from Foreign Minister Cubillos to the minister in which he reiterated his verbal invitation to visit Chile. The minister told me that he was pleased with this idea and that although it has been planned he had to check with his schedule to coordinate this trip with a visit to other countries in the area friendly to China.

[Question] What concrete points were discussed in the conversations?

[Answer] Among other points, he made a thorough review, area by area, of the world and explained to me how China plans its bilateral relations with different countries. We then analyzed the influence of social imperialism within the current development of the international economy and its relation with Chile. We also talked about the expansionist attitude of Soviet and Cuban imperialism, and the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict.

[Question] Was the South American southern cone discussed?

[Answer] Yes, from the geopolitical viewpoint of the current and past world situation and with an approximation of the future we analyzed the Chilean position in the southern cone and its importance in the world if Chile has sovereignty over the Magellan Strait and the Drake Pass. Undoubtedly, if a problem arises--whether natural or political--which would make the use of the Panama Canal difficult, the Magellan Strait would again have the importance it once had in the last century. I pointed out to him that this is the reason why the great powers have an interest in Chile, a country which is apparently small and far away. He agreed with this assessment.

[Question] Now one of the most polemic questions. What was said about the Antarctic?

[Answer] We met with Shen Zhendong, director of the Oceanography Bureau. Minister Kelly mentioned the offer Chile had made to the PRC during Foreign Minister Cubillos' visit on the possibility of undertaking joint research work in the Antarctic. We expressed Chile's interest in implementing that cooperation.

[Question] Did you talk about the Antarctic treaty?

[Answer] Yes. Minister Kelly explained to the PRC representative the scope of the treaty, noting the boundaries of Chile's Antarctic territory as a continuation of Chilean continental territory. Chile was the first country which staked its boundaries on the frozen continent. Other nations did the same later. I myself explained to the PRC official the requirements a nation must meet to join in the Antarctic Treaty and the characteristics of the system.

[Question] Did you talk about the exploitation of resources in the Antarctic?

[Answer] When I explained the treaty I pointed out that it was a safeguard to prevent the exploitation of resources existing in the Antarctic, allowing only the undertaking of scientific research. I told him that prospecting which has been undertaken (particularly by the great powers) has uncovered large oil reserves, so-called manganese nodules and living resources such as krill, species of fish and algae. I also told him that the great powers have made attempts to obtain authorization to exploit the energy resources found in the Antarctic and that Chile has opposed such attempts on the grounds that the exploitation of resources would invalidate the treaty and do away with protection over that zone. That protection is vital to us because we are geographically very near the frozen continent and any large-scale operation undertaken there would certainly affect the ecology along our coasts.

[Question] What did Chile concretely propose to the PRC?

[Answer] Among other things, we proposed that the PRC send a scientific mission to Chile to get acquainted with what we are doing in the field of scientific research. The PRC scientists could work at the Antarctic Institute and join the annual expedition to the Chilean Antarctic. We also made the offer, on behalf of the Chilean Navy, that a PRC Navy officer join the crew of a Chilean ship to learn about navigation in the zone. And another proposal was for a group of Chilean scientists to go to the PRC to work with Chinese scientists.

[Question] What was the response?

[Answer] The minister expressed his thanks for the information and the offers and told us that his country had some information on the work Chile was doing in the Antarctic, and that he considered the offers a good opportunity for the PRC to learn more about that work. He told us that he realized the importance of the investigations and the exploitation of resources in the future and that the PRC was interested in doing some work and learning from Chile and other friendly countries about the Antarctic. He emphasized his country's interest in the Antarctic, but pointed out that the work has to be coordinated with institutes other than just oceanographic institutes. He then said that a reply would be given through diplomatic channels and expressed his thanks for the maps and charts we had given him. Finally, the minister told us that his country is studying the possibility of creating an Antarctic investigation committee.

[Question] Some press agencies reported that agreements were reached to carry out exploration work jointly in the Antarctic. What can you tell about this?

[Answer] Those reports were denied both through our embassy in the PRC and our Foreign Ministry. Where did those reports come from? A group of foreign journalists accredited in Beijing interviewed Minister Kelly to ask questions about the daily meetings we were having with our hosts. They wanted to learn what we had talked about concerning the Antarctic and if agreements to exploit that zone jointly had been concluded. It was explained to them that there had been no agreements, and that the question of exploitation could not even be mentioned, because Chile is a signatory to the Antarctic Treaty for the protection of the frozen continent. Furthermore, we explained to them that a small country could not afford to exploit the Antarctic, whose huge resources called for a large-scale undertaking. When the time for such an undertaking comes, it could only be tackled through multinational companies. Despite what we told the journalists, a dispatch from Santiago informed us that the press agencies had reported that agreements for joint exploitation of the Antarctic had been reached. We denied those reports, which were at variance with the offers for scientific investigations Chile made to the PRC.

[Question] Are other important visits by Chileans to the PRC or vice versa in the offing?

[Answer] I believe so. I spoke about them to Minister Huang Hua, but there is nothing definite yet.

MIR LEADER SEEN ORGANIZING SOUTHERN CONE SUBVERSIVE MEETING

PY100018 Paris AFP in Spanish GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Aug (AFP)--Andres Pascal Allende, leader of the movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) is in the country to organize a meeting of Latin American subversives, Chilean security services reported here today.

Pascal Allende, a nephew of the late Socialist President Salvador Allende (1970-73), entered Chile through a mountain pass 3 months ago, security sources reported. Personnel of both the National Information Center (CNI) and the special civilian police were today combing several areas of Chilean territory to locate the MIR secretary general. CNI sources reported that Pascal Allende is heading a political committee charged with organizing a meeting of the Southern Cone Revolutionary Junta--consisting of subversive groups from Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile--at a certain location in Chile. These reports indicate that the date set for the meeting is 15 August, the anniversary of MIR's founding.

The Soutern Cone Revolutionary Junta's intention to meet in Chile was confirmed by the documents seized in the raid carried out at the site of last Sunday's shootout, the source indicated. These documents reveal the existence of subversive plans in which subversive cadres working in Chile are urged to recruit "capable, conscientious revolutionary men." It was added that Pascal Allende came to Chile to reorganize the MIR in view of the death, detention or voluntary exile of various top MIR leaders.

Pascal Allende's Presence Confirmed

PY100019 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2057 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (LATIN)--Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez confirmed here today the presence in the country of Andres Pascal Allende, leader of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR). The minister stated that the MIR cadres have intensified their terrorist activities as we approach 11 September, the date on which the military government will complete 6 years in power. In a statement to the press, he pointed out that the security services are taking extreme measures to locate terrorist cells and to keep their cadres in constant jeopardy.

It has been officially reported that the two MIR detainees [Cesar Fredes and Ana Luisa Penailillo] are being held at the National Information Center's quarters pursuant to instructions given by the interior minister. They will both stand trial on charges of violating the state internal security, antiterrorism and arms control laws.

Appeals on Behalf of Detainees

PY091533 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rome, 3 Aug (AFP)--The Chilean opposition Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) today appealed in Rome for "international solidarity" on behalf of Chilean journalist Cesar Fredes and his compatriot Ana Luisa Penailillo. According to the MIR communique, the two Chileans were detained on Sunday in Arrayan, 20 km from Santiago de Chile, by General Pinochet's secret police. Ana Luisa Penailillo, 23 years old, was apparently seriously wounded, while a third person, Manuel Kuida, was killed. The MIR also stated that "the intervention of international solidarity is indispensable to fight against repression in Chile, which is taking new forms, such as the killing of detainees by torture. Such deaths are then represented as the consequences of clashes with police, the settlement of accounts among groups or accidents."

NEW FUEL IMPORT POLICY TO ELIMINATE 'MIDDLEMAN'

PA091354 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government has announced a substantial modification of its oil and gasoline import policy. It declared that future purchases of these fuels abroad will be made through government-to-government or state company-to-state company agreements, thus eliminating middlemen.

In the past, Colombia had been forced to purchase crude oil and gasoline through third parties in order to overcome emergency situations. But now the government minister announced, direct negotiations will be sought with official agencies in producing countries.

M-19 COORDINATING MILITARY ACTIONS OF SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

PA091454 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Marco Antonio Franco report]

[Text] The M-19 movement is acting as the coordinator for several subversive groups espousing the Beijing and Moscow lines. The recent attack by 35 guerrillas on the town of Pinalito alerted the military intelligence services to the increasing unity of the country's subversive groups.

Seventh Brigade Commander Gen Luis Alberto Andrade Anaya disclosed this to a La Hora newscast of Villavicencio's Super Voz del Llano radio station: [Begin Andrade recording] The Pinalito case worries us, if we may use those terms, because we would like to know how successful the guerrillas have been in achieving the long-sought guerrilla unity. Pinalito, as you well know, is under the influence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and both FARC and the Popular Liberation Army are antagonistic groups which follow antagonistic political lines--the Moscow and Beijing lines. But a number of coincidences have forced us to think that, just as has already happened in the Cordoba area on the border with Antioquia, the guerrilla groups are now responding to efforts, which have been underway for some time, aimed at unifying their activities in the rural areas. In other words, what [the leftist front] FIRMES is trying to do politically by seeking to unite the left, M-19 is trying to do militarily by seeking to unite all these groups. [end recording]

The Villavicencio 7th brigade commander also told this station that the M-19 movement has bought a farm in the Ariari region, 9 km from Puerto Rico, where it has been training guerrillas.

He also reported that it has been learned that the eastern plains guerrillas may have chosen Loma Linda, where the summer linguistics institute is headquartered, as their next objective. Presumably, there is a plot to attack and kidnap Americans who live there.

VANCE ARRIVES IN QUITO FOR PRESIDENTIAL CEREMONIES

PA101339 Paris AFP in Spanish 1326 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (AFP)--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived at 0700 (1200 GMT) today to join his country's delegation, headed by Mrs Rosalynn Carter, to the presidential transfer ceremonies.

Secretary of State Vance arrived aboard a U.S. Air Force plane.

Other Delegations Arrive

PA091712, PA091944 [Editorial Report PA] Quito Domestic Service in Spanish at 1450 GMT on 9 August carries a live network transmission from Quito's Mariscal Sucre Airport on the arrival of the visiting presidents and dignitaries who will attend President-elect Jaime Roldos' inauguration on 10 August.

At 1520 GMT the announcer notes that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins arrives with his wife and a party of several cabinet members and other government officials. After the president deplanes, continues the report, a brief protocol ceremony takes place. The reporter adds that the visiting president and his party are received by Ecuador's Supreme Council of Government members, Vice Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, Maj Gen Luis Duran Arcentales and Brig Gen Luis Leoro Franco. At 1538 GMT the President Herrera party departs the airport for the Quito Intercontinental Hotel, notes the announcer.

The transmission continues: Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, his wife and party arrive at 1551 GMT; a protocol ceremony follows. President Turbay leaves the airport at 1608 GMT, notes the report, and at 1620 GMT the next president arrives--Costa Rica's Rodrigo Carazo. The announcer says Carazo is accompanied by Felix Roberto Cortes, Costa Rican ambassador to Ecuador; Ambassador Aguilar Calderon, the foreign minister's private secretary; Edmundo Aguilar Vargas, ambassador on special mission; and Javier Acuna, minister-counselor on special mission. The Costa Rican president departs the airport at 1628 GMT, notes the report.

The Quito radio network transmission ends at 1743 GMT, when individual stations begin separate programming. Resuming its relay from Quito airport at 1835 GMT, Quito Domestic Service in Spanish reports that the Spanish delegation, headed by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, lands at 1850 GMT; the party includes Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, Industry and Energy Minister Carlos Bustelo, Commerce and Tourism Minister Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, Ambassador to Ecuador Manuel Gomez Ansego, and several other officials. The Spanish party leaves for the Intercontinental Hotel at 1904 GMT, says the announcer.

The announcer reports that the Nicaraguan delegation, led by reconstruction government junta member Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, arrives at the airport at 1923 GMT; he also notes that Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal is not in the Nicaraguan party. The report continues: The Nicaraguan delegation leaves the airport at 1935 GMT, and the Mexican party including Mexican "Foreign Secretary Prof Enrique Olivares"--who is actually government secretary--arrives at 1935 GMT.

The relay ends at 1951 GMT.

NATIONAL AIRLINE DENOUNCES U.S. 'PRESSURE' IN CHARTER AGREEMENT

PY090305 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 4 PY

[Text] The U.S. Government steadily pressured the national government to sign the agreement regarding charter flights in exchange for permission to enter the U.S. market with the recently acquired Boeing 707's.

Col Raul Calvet [general manager of Lineas Aereas Paraguayas] spoke about this matter during the press conference he held yesterday. He indicated that the U.S. department [as published] imposed, as a condition for the granting of the permission to operate in that country, signing of the aforementioned agreement which is very important for the project of the U.S. aviation industry which wishes to depress fares in order to cancel out the international competition of the small enterprises.

The charter flight agreement was signed in December 1978 by the Paraguayan and U.S. governments and it allows the two countries to conduct flights at the lowest possible fares. This charter flight policy will permit an unequal competition between the two countries because the United States, due to its greater financial capability and lower operational costs, has the possibility of depressing fares.

Nevertheless, Calvet remarked that "thanks to one of the clauses, our airline is protected because the clause specifically indicates that the agreement will be guided by the laws of the two countries," thus being able to place every type of "inconvenience" in the way of the U.S. airlines which wish to conduct flights with fares which are not included within the international fare structure.

UNIVERSITY DEAN DENIES REPORTED DETENTION

PY092041 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 9 Aug 79 p 11 PY

[Text] Jeronimo Irala Burgos has sent the following note to the director of this newspaper: "In view of a communique issued by the Paraguayan Youth for Human Rights published by the afternoon daily ULTIMA HORA on 8 August, I would like to preserve the truth by stating the following:

"1. That it is absolutely false that I was detained at the police investigations department on the night of 7 August. I did not even go to this department because I had not been summoned at all.

"2. That at 1000 on 7 August I held a meeting with the metropolitan police chief, Gen Francisco Britez, in response to the latter's invitation. The meeting took place at his office within a framework of absolute correctness and respect.

"3. That on the afternoon of the same day I was summoned to the department of public order of the metropolitan police where I arrived at 1930. My meeting with the chief of this department lasted exactly 5 minutes and was also absolutely correct.

"Both times I visited the central police department alone, without any guards, and left in the same manner."

CREATION OF LIBERAL PARTIES FEDERATION PROPOSED

PY091333 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 5 Aug 79 p 9 PY

[Excerpts] Carlos Levi Refunilli stated that the directorate of the "Teete" [real] Liberal Party, which he heads, should already have been renewed, "but because we cannot obtain the necessary permit, we cannot hold our assembly."

He continued: "I want to make my statement very clear. The Interior Ministry never issued a ban; it simply does not answer our notes. Since we have experienced the seizure of three issues of the newspaper LA LIBERTAD, a total of 90,000 copies, two issues of the newspaper PARAGUAY 73, which printed 15,000 copies, and one issue of the newspaper POLITICA 73, we naturally believe that the lack of written permission can only mean withholding from us even the quite precarious guarantee represented by anything bearing the signature of any minister of this government."

Levi Rufinelli added: "We are doing all we can to contribute as much as possible to a proposition to unite all liberals behind a single program, but we have fundamentally changed our attitude. We only accepted invitations before, now we are willing to sign a detailed program to be made public so the Paraguayan people can be witnesses to the commitments made by the parties involved and can tell at the appropriate time which are responsible for the failure to live up to those commitments.

"I also want to say that we are not willing to join a national front that does not support the ideals of liberal democracy. This means that we cannot associate ourselves with the program of any sector which directly or indirectly would pragmatically try to steer the country toward a dictatorship."

Levi Rufinelli said he believes that in addition to the "Teete" Liberal Party, this idea is also shared by the United Liberal Party, the Radical Liberal Party headed by Acosta Caballero, and also by Justo Pastor Benitez. "I must say that we still do not have a program behind which we can rally formally. My party has made this proposition: to create a liberal parties federation in which each individual party may keep its ideas and authorities while agreeing to undertake joint action in support of those great ideals shared by all of them, those great ideals common to all who call themselves liberals."

BRIEFS

PARTY SEEKS TO REGISTER--Anibal Sosa Recalde, president of the Christian Democrat Party has stated that the party's request for registration by the Central Electoral Board, submitted 8 years ago, still remains unanswered. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 1 Aug 79 p 11 PY]

FILLING OF ITAIPU RESERVOIR--Gen Jose Costa Cavalcanti, president of the Itaipu Binational Enterprise, has reported that the filling of the Itaipu Reservoir will be carried out in three stages. During the first stage, the 144-meter level will be reached. The second stage, to reach the height of 200 meters, will demand a great volume of water and will take 12-14 days. According to the technicians, the third stage, to reach the height of 220 meters, will present no problem, as the height of the reservoir at this stage will be above the level of the spillway. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 30 Jul 79 p 10 PY]

ROYO DISCUSSES NONALINED SUMMIT, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS, NICARAGUA

FL092039 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 9 Aug 79 FL

[Panamanian President Aristides Royo grants interview to a group of Cuban television newsmen in Panama City--announced as "recorded several weeks ago," no date given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Aristides Royo, as president of a Latin American country, what importance do you attribute to the holding of the sixth nonalined summit in Latin America? And, specifically, in Cuba?

[Answer] I can say that this is a goal of the majority of our countries in the sense of independence. This represents independence which first was directed against one superpower, in that case Spain, and later on against another superpower, the United States. This represents an act of self-determination on the part of our peoples inspired by all those revolutionary principles which date back to the days of Bolivar and the great Latin American patriots, such as Marti, Justo Arosemena--one of the founders of the Panamanian nation--and many other leaders of our history. One of those principles is that of nonalinement, independence for our peoples. At the very beginning it emerged as a politically-inspired force, but later it became a political, social, economic and moral force.

As a member of the nonalined countries movement, Panama, a country which considers itself to be independent in its domestic and international policies, attributes to the holding of the sixth nonalined summit in Latin American territory the importance that it has for our peoples. We know that the mere fact that it is taking place in a nonalined [as heard] country is important. The host country is Cuba, a friendly country. We also know that because Cuba is the host country, because it is a meeting being held in a Latin American country, we know that the Latin American topics will have an extraordinary importance. I believe that is the way the rest of the members of the nonalined countries movement feel about it, and that feeling will be clearly reflected in the final declaration to be signed by the chiefs of state in Havana next September.

I believe that the concerns of the nonalined countries with respect to Latin American topics will not only be limited to those affecting members of the movement. This will be examined in a general sense but specific at the same time, in a manner which will reflect the situation of Latin America as a continent and the countries in it.

[Question] According to the Panamanian Foreign Ministrey, you have expressed interest in the sixth nonalined summit taking up Latin America's political and economic problems. We would like to know which will be the main issues to be raised by Panama in the sixth summit?

[Answer] Probably, at this time I would limit myself to just one. This is a matter of great concern for our peoples--the protection of and respect for our peoples' natural resources and raw materials as well as our products. I believe that the industrialized countries, the countries plundering Latin America's resources, are taking from our countries the best, the sweat of our workers, our peasants, and later on those same products return to our countries hiding behind bright colors and high prices. When the Latin American countries producing sugarcane, copper, tin, nickel, zinc, coffee, rice or anything else decide to work together for a unity with other developing countries throughout the world facing problems similar to theirs, we will attain, firstly, the respect of industrialized countries for our countries; secondly, their respect for our prices; and thirdly, justice [in dealing with us].

Based on this, in the same manner that in many instances we cannot set conditions for the prices of goods we unfortunately have to import, we will have to exert that same strength so no conditions will be imposed on our prices. That is one of our objectives as well as a greater international economic cooperation. We advocate the creation of banks, all types of tariffs, so that we may derive mutual benefits. We must have a common front and cause for the defense of our dignity, sovereignty and production.

[Question] Panama will be entering the Canal Zone on 1 October. We would like to know what is the Panamanian Government's policy in this respect?

[Answer] It will be a day of great jubilation, because on that day we will recover a piece of Panamanian territory which was taken away from us in 1903. But as we take this step, I would say we are doing so with a sense of joy mixed with a sense of responsibility, the responsibility derived from the fact that Panama has set a deadline for the end of the presence of North American troops, the presence of North American military bases in that area, which will be called the former Canal Zone. This also encompasses a sense of responsibility in managing the canal and demonstrating to the United States and the entire world that Panama can manage that important resource efficientl, even more so than the United States itself because it is ours.

[Question] Some spokesmen for domestic and foreign reactionary circles claim that Panama is not capable of managing the canal. Could you tell us about Panama's capabilities to manage that waterway?

[Answer] We are going to use the best human resources we have. We have created the Panama Canal Authority which is formed by a team of professionals. They are grouped into different commissions dealing in labor, health, educational, judicial and administrative matters. They are prepared to tackle commercial and industrial problems in which Panama will now actively participate and undertake. There is a group of approximately 400 professionals in the different branches.

We have some weaknesses, for example, the pilots who take command of the vessels to steer a course through the canal. This is not easy. But the United States is obliged to conduct a training program. We are already sending youngsters to school to train in this profession, and after a period of on the job training they will become pilots in the canal. We will also have to train in computers, some electronic systems. After all that, Panama will be ready to manage that resource. We have an institution in Panama, the Hydraulic Resources and Electrification Institute, which teaches a system two times more complicated than the one for operating the canal. That institute operates the hydroelectric powerplants with 100 percent Panamanian technicians. This is much more complicated than the canal system. A 1914 project cannot be complicated for a 1979 generation.

[Question] Dr Royo, would you please explain to us the progress of the Panamanian process?

[Answer] As any process, it has achieved successes and failures. But it is making progress. It is a democratic process in which there are political opportunities, various political parties which we expect will participate in the elections. We are sure that our people will support the revolutionary process. Our country advances. It advances in foreign policy with the solidarity and comradeship of friendly countries. It advances as a member of the nonalined countries movement. It advances as a country that listens to advice but not to orders.

Domestically, it advances by trying to replace imports, trying to industrialize itself more. Our fundamental problem is the replacement of the traditional sources of energy such as oil. Unfortunately, Panama does not have oil.

[Question] Mr President, what could you tell us about the reforms in the educational program?

[Answer] Well, I could always give you figures but these are cold. We are very proud of the fact that out of every three Panamanians, two are attending classes. Panama has 1.8 million inhabitants. Panama has 600,000 students. Let me correct what I said: One out of every three Panamanians is attending classes. We have a basic educational plan which encompasses work and study and which is compulsory to the age of 15 years. The educational reform is really directed at the intellectual Panamanians, intellectual activities and common labor, that is, general work. It is a progressive education. It is an education that teaches the Panamanians the sense of social justice, to feel in their own flesh the injustices other human beings endure, that teaches sciences, that teaches what his country really is, that teaches that the generation of the year 2000 will have to be better than we are. It is a reform that must instill in the Panamanian students a new sense for development, for the defense of our resources, for safeguarding the dignity and sovereignty of our peoples, that teaches the students how to be Latin American, someone in the world, a good Panamanian, a good patriot, and that teaches the students to be neighborly, not regressive.

[Question] Lastly, Mr President, what is your evaluation of the current situation in Nicaragua, following the flight of tyrant Somoza?

[Answer] There is confidence, hope and certainty that the Government of National Reconstruction junta will follow a progressive policy, a revolutionary policy, that it will be a democratic government for all Nicaraguans and will really rebuild that country, making them forget--I wish it will be soon--a tyranny that lasted 47 years. It was worse than all the earthquakes endured by those people. That is why we must give that country all the political encouragement, all the material support. Everything we can give the Nicaraguan people is well deserved. Above all, we must continue to demonstrate to the Nicaraguan people and their government the comradeship and solidarity of all the peace-loving peoples in our continent and the entire world.

[Question] Mr President, do you have anything to tell our people?

[Answer] I want to tell the Cuban people that we will attend Havana's sixth nonalined summit, that we are very happy that this international event, with all its importance, is taking place in a country such as Cuba, a country which is a friend of Panama, I repeat, a country which has also suffered enough, which has endured a shameful blockade, an unnecessary and unjust blockade. We will feel very happy there and will fulfill the tasks of a congress which we know Cuba will make a success. I hope, and this is in closing, I hope that all the declarations emanating from the sixth nonalined summit will be fulfilled. All member countries have the duty to struggle for that goal.

[Question] President Royo, we wish to thank you for this interview for Cuban television.

[Answer] Thank you very much.

PRD TO HOLD CONSTITUTIVE CONGRESS 21 SEPTEMBER

PA091201 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 8 Aug 79 pp 10-A, 10-B PA

[Text] The organizing commissions of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], jointly with the party's national directorate, agreed today to hold the party's constitutive congress on Friday, 21 September.

The meeting of delegations of PRD organizing commissions from the whole country thoroughly analyzed previous steps taken at the national level to make this first constitutive congress as representative and democratic as possible, so that it will reflect the opinions of the party's mass membership.

The participants emphasized that, instead of having caudillos impose their will as in the past, the PRD is absorbing new political experiences which not only reflect election results but also serve as instruments to confront the existing realities and the future needs of the Panamanian people.

Delegates from the various provinces emphasized that this first constitutive congress should set the bases for the party so that it constantly strives for improvement of the Panamanians' standard of living.

One of the specific tasks which the congress should assume is study and approval of its basic documents, such as its declaration of principles, its bylaws and its program. Likewise, it should elect its organs and permanent directors. The congress should insure the party's participation, together with all Panamanian people, in the entry into the Canal Zone on 1 October 1979.

The election of congressional delegates will take place 1800 to 2000 on 2 September. It will be done by means of direct voting by all registered members in each of the country's districts. However, each PRD member must vote in the corregimiento in which he lives according to lists that the electoral tribunal will supply. Some 2,300 delegates are expected to meet on 21 September at the Nuevo Panama gymnasium in a ceremony that will establish a landmark in the country's political party history.

The representatives of the PRD organizing committees hailed the presence of Dr Hugo Spadafora as a prominent member of the party. At the end of the meeting the participants emphasized the profoundly democratic, pluralist, patriotic and nationalist character of the PRD before a gigantic photograph of General Torrijos, creator and guide of the party of the Panamanian revolution.

EL SALVADOR

MEXICAN CONSULATES DENY VISAS TO FORMER SOMOZIST OFFICIALS

PA091205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0413 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Aug (AFP)--Mexican consulates in Central America have been instructed by their government not to extend visas to enter Mexico to former members of the deposed regime of Anastasio Somoza, according to DIARIO DE HOY here today, quoting statements from one of the affected individuals.

According to the paper, many Nicaraguans holding visas to enter the United States wanted to pass through Mexico, but the consulates refused to issue the corresponding visa, claiming they were following higher orders.

The paper says the Nicaraguans are not being given visas in El Salvador, Guatemala or Honduras. The Nicaraguans are traveling as refugees or political exiles, it was said here today.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER KIDNAPED SPANISH BUSINESSMAN

PA100156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish residents in El Salvador expressed concern this afternoon over the kidnaping here this morning of Spanish businessman Jaime Conde Feijoo.

Conde Feijoo, 45, was stopped by several unidentified individuals as he was approaching the "Panamericano" building in the northern part of the capital.

His wife, Salvadoran Victoria Conde, tried to pursue his kidnapers but they pushed her and she fell to the pavement.

So far none of the extremist groups operating in El Salvador has claimed credit for the kidnaping.

The Spanish Embassy here (?was informed) of the incident by the Foreign Ministry.

GUATEMALA

BANANA WORKERS OCCUPY AIRFIELD TO PROTEST LEADERS' DISAPPEARANCE

PA091948 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1646 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug--(ACAN-EFE)--Workers of the Guatemalan banana enterprise occupied an airfield yesterday afternoon in protest over the disappearance of three of their leaders who are presumed to have been kidnaped. Labor Minister Carlos Alarcon Monsanto reported today that "the takeover of the airfield has been peaceful," but unconfirmed reports indicate that the workers, who are on strike because of their leaders' disappearance, may be holding one of the company's officials as a hostage.

The problems in the area of Izabal on the Atlantic coast began on 3 August when, according to labor-peasant organizations, three labor leaders were "kidnaped by police units." The missing persons were identified as Samuel Enrique Najera, Victor Rivas Paz and Adan Velasquez Duarte. Their names do not appear on national police prisoner lists.

A total of some 5,000 workers are on strike. According to the Labor Ministry, five banana farms are totally paralyzed, causing serious harm to the national economy since bananas are one of the country's main exports.

HONDURAS

UNCERTAINTY EXPRESSED OVER RETURN OF NICARAGUAN PLANES

PA100235 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A member of the ruling military triumvirate said today it is not certain that 35 Nicaraguan planes will be returned to the Sandinist revolutionary government.

Military junta member Domingo Alvarez Cruz said return of the aircraft will depend on results of a legal investigation into the case.

A newspaper version of this story contradicts recent official statements that the planes would be returned after a formal diplomatic request was made.

The military and civilian planes arrived at local airports jammed with Nicaraguan officers and guardsmen who fled following General Somoza's fall.

A Nicaraguan Government delegation led by Sandinist Air Force Commander Mario Castillo had fruitlessly come to Tegucigalpa on 3 August to claim the aircraft. On that occasion the military triumvirate refused to meet him, claiming that the visit had not been announced beforehand and that appropriate diplomatic channels had not been used.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON NICARAGUAN REFUGEES PROBLEM

PA091430 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0447 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Aug (EFE)--Some 30,000 Nicaraguan refugees refuse to leave Honduras because they fear political reprisals, stated Eliseo Perez Cadalso, the new Honduran foreign minister, here today. The diplomat pointed out that the presence of Nicaraguan refugees has created a serious economic problem for his country's government. He said that Honduras has already requested OAS and UN intervention to seek a prompt solution to the problem.

He also categorically denied that his country is lending itself to the organization of a counterrevolution against the new Nicaraguan Government. He affirmed that Honduras maintains a totally neutral position vis-a-vis the triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. He noted, however, that the arrest of the Honduran ambassador in Managua following the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza had caused unrest in his country.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT CARAZO PLEDGES TO HELP RECONSTRUCTION

PA091350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua--In order to make commerce between Nicaragua and Costa Rica more workable, the two governments have agreed to establish a compensation fund of up to $25 million.

In this fund, Nicaragua will start at zero, but as things begin to normalize in this country, contributions will be made to the fund.

President Carazo added [as heard] that in yesterday's meeting they also discussed the way in which Costa Rican aid to Nicaragua is to be coordinated. Carazo said that his government would like to channel concrete aid to the Costa Rica District of Managua, formerly Blandon District, but that Costa Rican cooperation must obviously be subject to the directives of the junta of [the Government of] National Reconstruction.

Referring to Nicaraguans who are still in Costa Rica as refugees, President Carazo said yesterday that his government will continue to give whatever attention and consideration [aceptacion] is necessary. He added that the Costa Rican Government has received UN help to attend to the thousands of Nicaraguan refugees.

Carazo praised the Nicaraguan people repeatedly in both this speech at the airport and in his news conference.

FSLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON BLUEFIELDS POLITICAL, MILITARY CONFLICT

PA091718 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1620 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Communique released by Sandinist National Liberation Front Joint National Directorate, date not given]

[Text] The march toward victory does not stop. The comrades delegates of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Joint National Directorate address all Bluefields residents:

Our firmest Sandinist greeting. Comrades, in view of the political and military conflict that has erupted in Bluefields, we have come here to resolve it as soon as possible in a discreet and revolutionary fashion. We therefore beg all citizens to cooperate with discipline anu to trust us so that together we may move ahead.

The first steps have already been taken to restore your [word indistinct] and tranquillity. We ask you to be prudent and remain serene [words indistinct] patience because our delegation is already controlling all those activities which will lead us to the reconciliation of the masses.

No to retaliation, no to interventionism, no to divisionism, no to personalism! Let us defend our revolution! Let us all help with reconstruction! Free fatherland or death!

AFP NOTES OPPOSITION TO SANDINIST GOVERNMENT

PA091315 Paris AFP in English 0636 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug 8 (AFP)--Opposition to the Nicaraguan Sandinist government is beginning to take form on the basis of a joint position, observers said here today, after publication of a statement by a Nicaraguan business group and the Catholic Church in Nicaragua.

The moderate sectors of the opposition, which were united in the successful struggle against the Somoza regime, are already starting to worry about what they view as the excessive influence of the Sandinist front in the new regime's orientation.

This week the Nicaraguan bishops asked for immediate reestablishment of all "public freedoms," especially of religious freedom. Observers consider the call a warning to the government, even though two priests are in the Cabinet. They are Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister, and Cultural Minister Ernesto Cardenal.

In addition, the High Council of Private Enterprise, the main organization of Nicaraguan businessmen, issued a statement analyzing the errors it believes the Sandinist revolution has committed. The business leaders expressed particular concern about respect for private initiative, freedom of the media, separation of administrative from political functions, and free circulation of persons.

The leader of the Social Christians, Roger Miranda, expressed surprise that no date had yet been picked for inauguration of the Council of State, the future legislature. His movement was part of the moderate opposition to the Somoza regime.

BLUEFIELDS RADIO APPEAL URGES WORKERS TO UNIFY, OPPOSE RICH

PA091827 Bluefields Radio Atlantico in Spanish 1620 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Unattributed appeal--read by announcer]

[Text] We, the workers, should unite into unions and groups and study what the workers of other countries have done to seize power, to rule and to insure that all large estates, banks, factories and enterprises come into the workers' hands, rather than those of the wealthy.

To be revolutionary is to be on the side of those of us who work. With us, [words indistinct]. To make a revolution [words indistinct] in Nicaragua. He who is on the side of the rich is an enemy of the workers.

United we shall overcome! Free fatherland or death!

KUWAITI DAILY INTERVIEWS FSLN AIDE ON POLICIES, ARAB TIES

LD091025 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 7 Aug 79 p 8 LD

[Interview granted by Jorge Mandi, Sandinist National Liberation Front representative in Europe, to Fawzi Ayyub in Paris 2 August]

[Excerpts] A popular rally was held in Paris last Thursday in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and to celebrate the downfall of Somoza's regime. Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative in Europe Jorge Mandi spoke at the rally. He attacked the United States, Spain, Israel and Portugal, which supported Somoza until the last moment and helped turn Nicaragua into a scorched land for the sake of an agent (Somoza) who used to boast that he was more American than the Americans and spoke better English than Spanish.

At the end of the rally AL-WATAN met with the FSLN representative and had the following interview with him:

[Question] What type of regime does the FSLN intend to establish in Nicaragua?

[Answer] The main characteristic of the government that will take over power in Nicaragua is democratic. [paragraph continues]

It must not be forgotten that we have done away with a dictatorship distinguished by coercion, lack of democratic freedoms, autocracy and nepotism within the state structure. The chief thing now is to give the people once again the opportunity for free activites and collective work as well as access to culture and education: 70 percent of our people are illiterate, and illiteracy among women in the countryside reaches 100 percent. Our primary concern initially is to achieve national unity and to establish an authority administered by a national unity government representing all the factions that took part in the revolution against Somoza's defunct regime.

[Question] What is the predominant political trend in the Sandinist movement and, consequently, in the new authority? Is it leftist or liberal?

[Answer] We have played the political cards available to us and have sought to establish the widest coalition that could insure the ouster of Somoza and his imaginary substitute [presumably, reference to Acting President Urcuyo]. We are nonsectarian and we have arms. The people are armed and will themselves oversee the implementation of our movement's program. In the [Revolution] Command Council the Sandinist movement comprises the overwhelming political trend--that is, five out of seven. Things are different in the government since we have found that it is not necessary for us to have a great majority. In any case it is not the ministers who constitute the guarantee of the implementation of the FSLN program but rather it is the people. Even before Somoza's downfall we had set up municipal organizations in the towns and cities we had liberated and entrusted such organizations to individuals respected by all the inhabitants.

[Question] Is it possible to discuss the likelihood of your reaching a new formula for an understanding between yourselves and the United States?

[Answer] What has happened is that we have won the war on all fronts and right down the line. This has compelled Washington to accept the fait accompli, namely, the Sandinist takeover in the country. At present the Americans are trying to convince us that, if we maintain a moderate government in power in Nicaragua, we will receive large U.S. economic aid to rebuild and develop the country. We are cautious and vigilant. Therefore we will not accept the return to our country of Somozism-without-Somoza. We will relentlessly destroy all the Somozist structures. What we are afraid of are the difficulties that American designs might create for us and the economic pressures and sabotage by Somoza supporters during the next 6 or 12 months. We will establish relations with all countries that respect the principle of noninterference in the affairs of our country and do not oppose the revolutionary process in Nicaragua. On the basis of these principles we have no objection to the establishment of cooperative relations with Washington, but we are certain that such cooperation will stop as soon as we touch U.S. interests in our country.

[Question] The Arab peoples and the Palestinian revolutionary have sympathized with your revolution from the beginning. How do you evaluate the FSLN's relations with the Palestinian revolution?

[Answer] There is a longstanding blood unity between us and the Palestinian revolution. We have long had close relations with the Palestinians. Many of the units belonging to the Sandinist movement were at Palestinian revolution bases in Jordan. In the early seventies Nicaraguan and Palestinian blood was spilled together in Amman and in other places during the Black September battles. As an example of our cooperation with the Palestinian revolution, a number of our comrades took part in the operation to divert four planes which the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine seized and landed at a desert airfield in Jordan. One of our comrades was also wounded in another hijack operation in which Layla Khalid was involved. She was in command of the operation and our comrades helped her carry it out.

It is natural therefore that during our war against Somoza we received Palestinian support for our revolution in various forms. There is in our provisional government a minister of Arab origin whose name is Moises Hassan. In the front command there is a member of Palestinian origin and another of Lebanese origin.

[Question] What impact will the successes of your revolution have on the Latin American countries around you?

[Answer] Our revolution's successes will have a direct impact on El Salvador and Guatemala. Such an impact can only be positive because it favors the revolutionary process in those countries. Strengthening the revolutionary movement in those two countries would help us consolidate our position in Nicaragua. Therefore we will strengthen our ties with the revolutionary movement there. The revolution's success means halting the fascist tide in Latin America, the tide that began 15 years ago in Brazil and then extended to Argentina, Chile and Honduras.

[Question] Does the Cuban model tempt your revolution to follow its example, have the Cubans helped you and what type of relations will you establish in Havana?

[Answer] We respect the Cuban people's efforts for the sake of their liberation and sympathize with this people which has given whatever help was possible regardless of the amount of such help. With regard to repeating the Cuban experiment, this is unreal because a revolution cannot be repeated. Cuba is Cuba and Nicaragua is Nicaragua. There will not be a new Cuba--but there will be a new Nicaragua. I say this in accordance with our revolution's principles which are based on economic and political independence.

[Question] What is your attitude toward the Palestinian problem?

[Answer] We fully support the Palestinian cause because it is a just cause. We support this people's right to have an independent state of their own under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Are we right to hope for the opening of a PLO office in Managua shortly?

[Answer] In principle why not? There remain the details, which are subject to circumstances.

[Question] Do you have any appeal to the Arabs?

[Answer] We urgently appeal to the Arab nations, countries and governments to step up their confrontation of the defeatism of the As-Sadat regime in Egypt and their support for the Palestinian people confronted by Israel. We also call on the Arabs to help us rebuild our capital, Managua, which is 50 percent destroyed. We have to build the infrastructure of the new society, such as roads, land reclamation and housing construction. The Arab countries are capable of helping us rebuild all this by various means--loans, aid and economic support. We ask for this without fear of a negative response because we are confident of the Arabs' attitude toward us.

BLAS ROCA 'SATISFIED' WITH PERUVIAN TALKS

FL100041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Cuba's Council of State Vice President Blas Roca has expressed satisfaction over the cordial and friendly tone of the conversations with Peruvian authorities on the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. In an interview published by the weekly UNIDAD, organ of the Peruvian Communist Party, Blas Roca also referred to the interest shown by those he met who contributed excellent ideas directed at the success of the conference to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September.

The Cuban representative arrived in Lima last Monday on a 48-hour visit as part of the preparations for the upcoming nonalined summit. Blas Roca also noted that Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez had reiterated his decision to participate in the summit.

DOMENECH ARRIVES IN LISBON FROM CAPE VERDE

FL091117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Joel Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has stopped over in Lisbon, Portugal after leaving the Republic of Cape Verde. During his stay in Cape Verde, Domenech met with President Aristides Pereira to whom he delivered a message from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on the preparatory work for the sixth summit of the nonalined countries movement to be held in Havana in September.

GARCIA FRIAS DISCUSSES TOUR OF ARAB, AFRICAN NATIONS

FL092331 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 9 Aug 79 FL

[Report on PRENSA LATINA interview with Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers--date, place not given]

[Text] We are highly satisfied with the contacts we have made. Our talks were excellent, stated Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, in response to questions about his tour of several Arab and African countries. He said that the tour's main objectives were to exchange views and opinions with the leaders of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Jordan and Libya on the nonalined countries' sixth summit.

In the countries I visited matters dealing with Havana's sixth nonalined summit were being given special importance; all of them are organizing active delegations, Guillermo Garcia added. The ideas we were offered were fruitful due to their quality, quantity, results and usefulness, Garcia Frias stressed.

Responding to PRENSA LATINA questions, Guillermo Garcia stated that, during his tour of several countries in Africa and the Middle East, exceptional importance was being given to the need for reaching new milestones during the sixth summit through solidary actions by member countries. Demonstration of this is the fact that all visited countries will send highest-level delegations to represent them in Havana, Garcia Frias stated. He noted that, in working sessions held during his tour, the level of representation to the summit was mentioned as an essential element for the success of the event. He added that in all the countries he clearly perceived the understanding and interest that the nonalined movement stirs as an important factor in international relations.

Guillermo Garcia told PRENSA LATINA that his tour made it possible for him to listen to observations and contributions which will surely be decisive factors in the preparation of the final declaration of the sixth summit. He said that the area he visited is the scene of an international battle which urgently needs attention because of the dangers involved. Garcia Frias was referring to the Middle East, whose conflict was the center of attention in his talks with Arab leaders. On another subject, the leaders he met also expressed interest in the struggles of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and a desire to strengthen the support of nonalined countries for those nations which are fighting for independence and against apartheid.

He pointed out that a matter of special interest concerned the characteristics and principles of the nonalined countries movement. Guillermo Garcia stated that, in the countries he visited, special attention was being attributed to the basic characteristics of the nonalined movement--in making it an expression of the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, antineocolonialist and antiracist struggle.

He stated that this summit will be the movement's first conference in Latin America, and will provide an excellent opportunity to express solidarity with the Latin American countries. I must not fail to mention the respect and influence our country has as the host nation of the sixth summit as well as the confidence that has been placed in Cuba--particularly in the Councils of State and Ministers President Comrade Fidel--as leader of the movement during the next 3 years, 1979 to 1982, Guillermo Garcia added. The sixth nonalined summit will be an international historic event of exceptional importance, Guillermo Garcia told PRENSA LATINA. It is of special significance that the conference is being held in a Latin American country for the first time and Cuba was the scene of the most profound social revolution on the continent [as heard]; at the same time, our country was the only one in Latin America to attend the first conference of the movement. He said that several Latin American countries are members of the nonalined movement and that, during the Havana summit, others will join the movement.

He mentioned the situation in the Middle East, the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa, solidarity with the Palestinian and Arab peoples, the dangerous situation in Southeast Asia and the struggle against colonialism as some of the topics to be discussed at the sixth summit. Other important subjects to be discussed will be the battle for peace and detente, the fight for restructuring international economic relations, and many more of equal importance.

Guillermo Garcia told PRENSA LATINA that the sixth summit will take place at a time of exceptional international interest and will be a very important contribution in guiding the united efforts of the nonalined countries. He stressed his certainty that the results of the sixth summit to be held in Havana in September will strengthen unity, intensify solidarity and invigorate cooperation among member countries. In closing he said that the success of the sixth summit is directly related to the strengthening of the basic principles of the movement.

BRIEFS

PALACE OF CONVENTIONS VISITORS--Heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Cuba as well as representatives of international organizations today visited the Palace of Conventions. Rafael Hernandez, deputy director of protocol of the Foreign Ministry, welcomed the visitors and explained to them the exceptional importance of the sixth nonalined countries movement summit to be held in that building. Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon stated that the palace is the result of the efforts of many Cuban technicians and workers. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 7 Aug 79 FL]

INTER-AMERICAN

LAES REAFFIRMS DECISION TO TAKE 'REPRISALS' AGAINST EEC

PY090309 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 7 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA)--The secretary of state for economic programming and coordination today reaffirmed the determination adopted at the assembly of the Latin American Economic System (LAES) to take "reprisals" for protectionist measures of the European Economic Community.

In a radio interview, [Walter] Klein said that "it is perfectly true that this time Latin America has conclusively resolved to respond to protectionism with measures which one may regard as 'reprisal.' He added: "One must not consider this decision as being limited to the Economic Community; although in this particular case the decision was made within the framework of Latin American-EEC economic relations, it is also applicable to any other group or bloc of countries."

He added that "these measures would not be adopted by our countries individually, in principle, because the objective is to increase the power of negotiation of the entire region and, consequently, of each country."

"Secondly, these measures will be aimed at those which had discriminated against us. Therefore, the measures would not be basically applied to tariffs, but to products coming from those countries which had taken discriminatory activities."

Klein, who is president of the LAES, outlined the method for reprisals: "Since the tariff policy does not deal with countries of origin, it will not be affected by these measures. What could be affected are the products originating in certain countries, since there would be no reason to discriminate against or modify the entry of goods from countries which have not discriminated against Latin America.

ARGENTINE, CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN QUITO

PY091916 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1656 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Quito, 9 Aug (NA)--The Argentine and Chilean foreign ministers, Carlos Washington Pastor and Hernan Cubillos, held a meeting behind closed doors today, reliable sources revealed. The meeting reportedly dealt with aspects of the border dispute in the south. It was held at a downtown Quito hotel.

GUYANA

BURNHAM APPEALS TO STUDENTS TO RETURN HOME AFTER STUDIES

FL031620 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[By Lloyd Bacchus]

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Cde Forbes Burnham, in a strong appeal to students who receive training at the government's expense to return home after their period of studies, disclosed that for last year alone the government lost over $720,000 as a result of students "absconding" after they had qualified.

Cde Burnham pointed out that even if these absconding students had guarantors, the country would gain nothing by getting back the money spent on the students from them, since it was the skills and the people that the country needed for development.

The prime minister was speaking at a reception of the Umana Yana for members of the graduating class of 1979, who had undergone courses in Guyana and overseas organised by the Public Service Ministry.

Cde Burnham explained that the government still had to spend money on students, providing them with allowances even if they studied in socialist countries such as the German Democratic Republic where no tuition fees were required.

He explained further that even in cases where students paid for their studies it was on the basis of the education provided to them in Guyana, at the taxpayers' expense, that these were able to take up studies.

Cde Burnham said it had been established that if all of the highly skilled people of the developing world, particularly in the Caribbean and Guyana, were to return home there would be very little need to import expensive technology from overseas.

The prime minister told the students that the time of selfish individualism, which was applicable in the colonial society, was over and they should now realise they were not receiving training for themselves but for the society that produced them and the community that they should be dedicated to serve. He said the government was now trying to raise the level of life of the people and create an egalitarian society with equal opportunity for all.

MEXICO

POLICE EVICT PROTESTORS OCCUPYING SWISS EMBASSY

PA101239 Paris AFP in French 0821 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (AFP)--At 0500 today, some 130 unarmed policemen evicted (?30) persons who were occupying the Swiss Embassy in Mexico. The occupants, members of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, resisted the police before getting on a bus along with newsmen, who were able to (?confirm) that there had been no violence. [words indistinct] were not arrested.

GOVERNMENT ADMITS LIMITED ELECTORAL TURNOUT IN JULY

PA091200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Aug (EFE)--The Mexican Government admitted that half the voting population failed to go to the polls in July's multiparty elections. "No one can claim victory if half the population fails to exercise its rights or comply with its obligations," Government Secretary (Minister) Enrique Olivares Santana said in analyzing the elections. The 1 July elections were conducted to reelect the Chamber of Deputies, and, for the first time, several parties participated as provided by the electoral law amendments. Noting that lack of voter participation has become a political phenomenom in the country, Olivares said that such "electoral silence" reflects the structure of Mexican development. The government's admission that 50 percent of the electorate failed to vote confirmed the figures advanced by opposition parties. In the previous legislative elections in 1976, 38 percent of the electorate did not vote. The minister blamed this situation on defects in the electoral model, errors in the voting mechanism and migration. In spite of it all, the minister pointed out that the elections reaffirmed the democratic nature of the Mexican political system.